

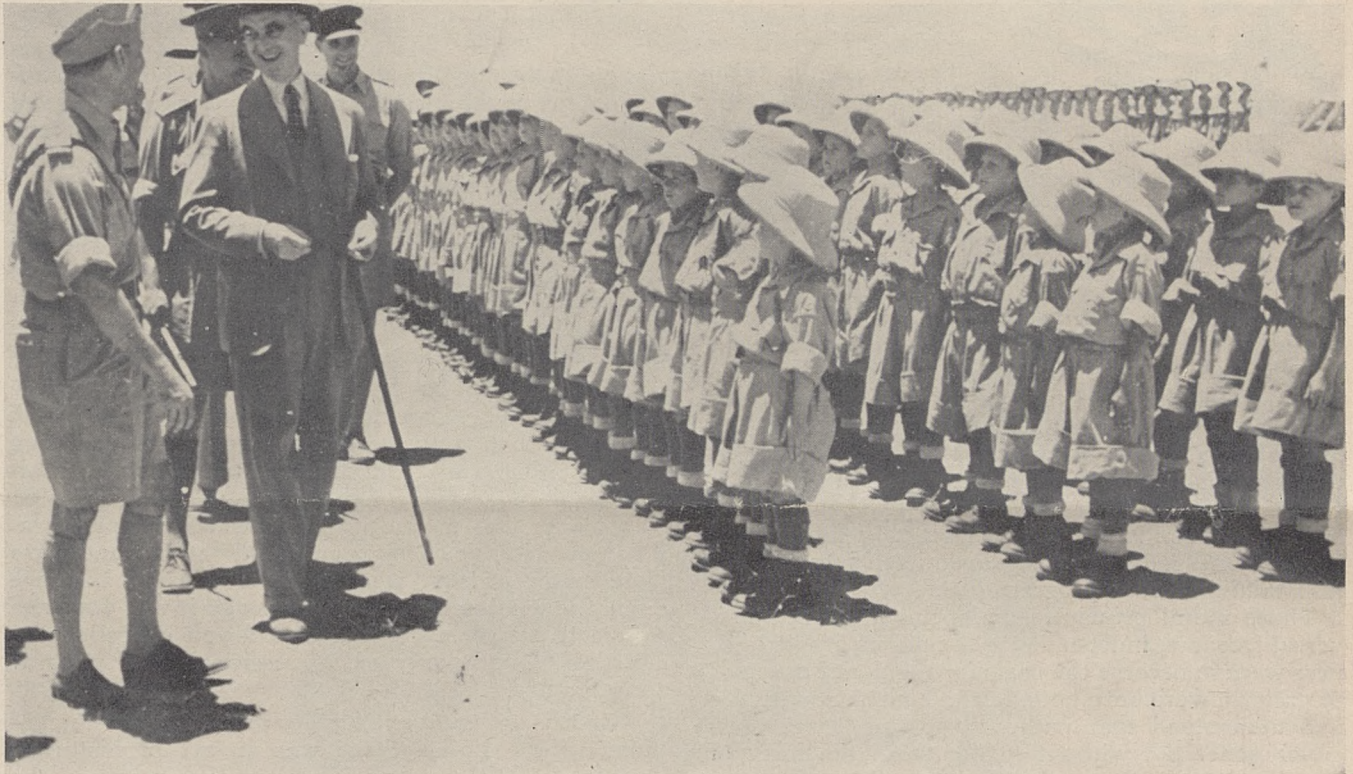
The Polish Review

VOL. II, No. 35

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 5, 1942

PRICE TEN CENTS

WORLD'S YOUNGEST WARRIORS



SIR HAROLD McMICHAEL, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN; GENERAL McCONNEL AND GENERAL ZAJAC INSPECTING THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST WARRIORS.

THE whirlwind of war struck peaceful Poland at the very time her dream of seeing her youth grow up in a purely Polish atmosphere was being realized. It tore the farmer from his plough, the artisan from his bench, it also tore the student from his books. In its fury the storm broke over the helpless heads of women and children, driving them mercilessly from their homes, with no place to lay their heads. For war has ceased to be a manly combat of soldier against soldier, and become a merciless extermination of unarmed men, women and children. And so by the camps of Polish soldiers, one finds camps of women and young boys — or “Junaks”.

Just such a camp of “Junaks” has been set up somewhere in the Near East. There the boys are under strict military discipline. No one grumbles, on the contrary, they are all proud of being called the

little Polish soldiers. Their wise little faces look strange under oversize helmets, and their little bodies are lost in shirts and shorts meant for full grown soldiers. Some are there with their parents, but many are orphans who, however, do not lack for foster parents. Little Wladzio from Sokal has been adopted by a professor. He is small for his 10 years and very silent. He never speaks of his past life. Wladzio was evacuated to Russia with his younger brother and sister both of whom died there. His father has been found by the Red Cross, but he does not know that little Wladzio is alive and safe close by because still too weak to be told.

Under the loving care of the professor's wife Wladzio has regained some of his youthfulness which was frozen in the cold steppes of the Russian forests

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AMERICA SPEAKS TO POLAND

Broadcast by Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations,
Over WRUL and WEVD



PEOPLE of Poland! Many of my prominent compatriots, speaking over this station, have already paid you homage for your splendid morale and fight. To me has been accorded the signal honor of paying tribute to Poland on the third anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Addressing myself to you

today I do so in the conviction that I speak for millions of working men and women, who would most certainly all like to send you their own message of admiration and feeling of brotherhood.

On the third anniversary of this tragic war, we are better able to look back, to scrutinize the events of the past with greater objectivity. We must look historical truth in the eye. We do not do this to place the responsibility upon each other's shoulders, or to establish what was neglected and what came too late. We do this to make sure that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated. It is, therefore, worth noting today that the world as it existed prior to 1939 and which in the last war set up a program of international morality has proved itself incapable of maintaining such a program.

Those moral principles, according to which universal freedom, independence of nations and lawfulness were to become the basis for the life of men and of nations, were born here, in the United States. We had understood that without applying these principles generally, without giving them the force of law, human life cannot develop. We knew that men cannot work, create and grow if they are not guaranteed freedom. We could then have been justifiably proud that our country should have been the birthplace not only of the idea but also of the decision to put new rules for humanity into effect. Our political and moral program in the last war became the true expression of the wishes and will of the American nation.

Today, when we look back at the world that existed between the two wars, we are struck by more than the lack of appreciation of principles for which the world fought in the last war. We are also faced with the grim fact that the world did not understand that this very morality was to serve as the basis for its political order.

These principles urgently demanded that man as an individual should have security in his work and that nations should have the assurance of peace and of safety for the fruits of their labor. It is a strange fact indeed that a world which fought for moral principles was unable to bear their weight. The main

pillars of freedom — security, work, were replaced by political speculation, egoism and isolated security. Tortured by constant uneasiness, the world became horribly short-sighted: It did not react to the steady undermining of moral principles and was content to lament at the consequences of this state of affairs.

It was only against the background of such conditions that dictators could take advantage of the weakened morality to make their plans for the victory of evil over the world. Our ideal of freedom was to be superseded by their system of slavery, our respect for the law was to make way for their force of arms, our tolerance was to turn into their hatred and our program of mutual exchange was to bow down before their animal selfishness.

It took the mad projects of the Axis dictators, that plunged the world into war, to reveal still another truth to us. We learned in what part of the world freedom bore the highest price, in what country it was valued so much that all the sacrifice which the fight for it necessitated were willingly accepted.

That country was Poland, that nation you—people of Poland. These are not mere words. For it is clear by now, that your decision to accept the challenge of Hitlerism and to fight for moral principles initiated the renaissance of the world. If today, we too are aware that we are waging a war for the restoration of the basis of life to men and nations, and if we are happy because we made this decision, then we must remember that three years ago it was you who gave battle, that by your sword you cancelled the boundaries not only of aggression but of pre-war immorality.

By this act you gave further proof that the recreation of the Polish State was an act of historical necessity. We are proud that our own program, the 14th point, provided for the freedom that 20 years later was again to see itself menaced. America's historic vision became a great political and moral reality.

Today, on the third anniversary of war, thinking of Poland, we are no longer in need of vision. Poland's Statehood has become axiomatic. It is the first point on our program. For Poland as a moral force, has become so precious that America's idealism can find no better equivalent in the post-war new order. Poland as a real power is also an important factor in the political set-up. These qualities explain why Poland decided to fight Hitler's Germany, why after the collapse of organized defense she embarked on an underground war of active and passive resistance, why she rejected five tempting offers of collaboration with Germany, why she is the only country that did not produce a single Quisling, why an armed force of over 200,000 is fighting on our side beyond the confines of Poland.

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GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI

by PROF. FRANCISZEK PULASKI

"The disinterested and unremitting zeal you have manifested in the service gives you a title to the esteem of the citizens of America and have assured you mine."

SO WROTE George Washington to Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski even before the gallant officer from far away Poland won for himself the right to fame in the history of the independence of America.

As a champion of liberty, "enemy of kings" and a "republican" General Pulaski was known in Europe long before the outbreak of the war for American independence. It was there that he headed the heroic though unsuccessful insurrection against Russia and it was his bravery and perseverance which, according to his contemporary, Jean Jacques Rousseau, "saved his unhappy country, for it restored her moral forces." Thus, coming from a country where the word "independencja", which later became "independence", was coined as far back as 1733, it is not surprising that General Pulaski was hailed in America as the champion of the idea of republican freedom, a valiant soldier in the service of national independence and civic liberties. "Count Pulaski of Poland", wrote Franklin to Washington, "an officer famous throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defense of the liberties of his country against the three invading powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia." As such he soon established himself in the hearts of the American people, and after his heroic death at Savannah, became one of their national heroes.

His fame in the New World was not due to his military prowess and victories in the field, though it was he who saved the American army at Brandywine and formed the nucleus of the American cavalry. An ideal in order to be generally understood requires sacrifices; not until its exponents have placed a martyr's crown upon it, given their lives for it, will it be

generally realized and understood by the people. At the time of his arrival in America the ideas on independence and liberation from the foreign yoke permeated the soul of the people, were made the slogan of the entire nation. But, of all the great leaders of the Revolution he was the first to sacrifice his life for those ideas and to enshroud them in a halo of martyrdom. His death on the battlefield, in the shadows of the unconquerable fortress of Savannah,

that symbol of foreign domination was a great moral victory, and for the people — a convincing testimony to the greatness of the ideals represented by the founders of independent America. That is the chief reason why his name has become revered in this country, engraved on national memorials, given to numerous cities.

Pulaski's heroism and bravery, wherever displayed, were always marked by humanitarian feelings for his enemy. Speaking of the expeditions against the Indians he wrote to Washington: "My ambition cannot be gratified by a struggle with an enemy a victory over whom brings me no honor." And yet in another place, "I have always preached mercy for the vanquished. Proof of this I gave

myself by returning to the Russians their prisoners . . . Instead of death penalty which by the laws of all nations falls to spies and highwaymen, I introduced hard labor for them." It is also significant that as the head of the famous Confederation of Bar in Poland he belonged to the Order of the Knights of the Holy Cross, whose members vowed to commit no violence against dissentients or Jews.

Nothing perhaps is more significant to Pulaski's character than the opinion of his adversaries. Even in the verses of a contemporary poet, a faithful champion of the King of the English, there is, in spite of all misgivings against the "republican" and "enemy of kings", a great deal of admiration for the warrior who mocks at all danger, though his chargers fall dead under him.

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GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI

by Comboneta, 1788

(Continued from page 3)

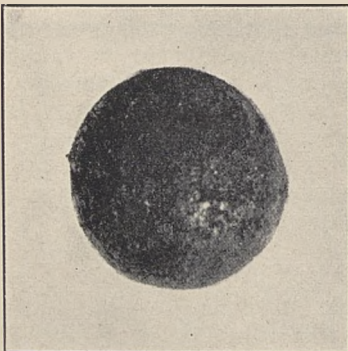
"And yet he escapes the shot deserved so well
His noble horse in Carolina fell
He fears not in the field where heroes bleed;
He starts at nothing but a generous deed."

His death prophesied by the poet came in its full-glory. On a black charger, disregarding the musket and cannon fire, he rushed to capture Savannah from the English. When Comte d'Estaing, the French commander-in-chief, fell wounded he took command and, pressing forward with his men, received the fatal wound which ended his heroic life.

One of the characteristics of the General which seems to have been overlooked by the historians was his gift for prophecies.

Captain Bentalou, Pulaski's best friend and subordinate officer, testifies to his "supernatural foresight." This characteristic is further developed in a little known novel on the life of Pulaski published a few years after his death in one volume with the amorous adventures of Chevalier Faucas with which it has practically no connection. The prophecies pronounced there take on a particular poignant aspect of truth and fulfillment in connection with the post-war developments in the history of the world. Of Poland, he speaks as follows: "I behold in an immense capital long dishonored by every species of servility, a crowd of soldiers discovering themselves to be citizens and millions of citizens becoming soldiers . . . The signal is already given from one extremity of the empire to another, the reign of tyranny is no more."

And then comes his wish for a fraternal reunion of nations: "Ah, may a reciprocal esteem commence and strengthen between nations an unalterable friendship! May that horrible science of trick, imposture and treason which courts denominate politics hold out no obstacle to prevent fraternal reunion."



Grape Shot (actual size) that mortally wounded Gen. Pulaski

The prophecy ends with a striking appeal to the two enemies: "Frenchmen! Englishmen! Noble rivals in talents and philosophy, suspend forever those bloody discords; no longer decide between you the empire of the universe but by the force of your example and

*Establishment
of a Corps of Volunteers appertaining to the General "which is empty during
the War in various operations"*

Rank	Company	Name	Age	Height	Weight	Complexion	Build	Education	Religion	Marital Status	Previous Service	Remarks
1	A	John A. Smith	25	5' 8"	160	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
2	A	James B. Jones	22	5' 6"	150	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
3	A	William C. Brown	28	5' 10"	170	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
4	A	Robert D. White	20	5' 4"	140	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
5	A	Thomas E. Green	24	5' 7"	155	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
6	A	Charles F. Black	21	5' 5"	145	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
7	A	Frederick G. Gray	26	5' 9"	165	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
8	A	Henry H. Hall	19	5' 3"	135	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
9	A	Isaac I. King	23	5' 6"	150	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
10	A	Joseph J. Lee	27	5' 11"	175	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
11	A	Samuel K. Miller	20	5' 4"	140	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
12	A	David L. Moore	25	5' 8"	160	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
13	A	Abraham N. Parker	22	5' 6"	150	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
14	A	Benjamin Q. Roberts	28	5' 10"	170	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
15	A	Samuel R. Taylor	19	5' 3"	135	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
16	A	John S. Walker	24	5' 7"	155	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
17	A	Charles T. Young	21	5' 5"	145	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
18	A	Frederick U. Zane	26	5' 9"	165	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
19	A	Henry V. Adams	20	5' 4"	140	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
20	A	Isaac W. Baker	23	5' 6"	150	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
21	A	Joseph X. Carter	27	5' 11"	175	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
22	A	Samuel Y. Davis	19	5' 3"	135	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
23	A	Benjamin Z. Evans	24	5' 7"	155	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
24	A	John A. Foster	21	5' 5"	145	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
25	A	Charles B. Gibson	26	5' 9"	165	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
26	A	Frederick C. Harris	20	5' 4"	140	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
27	A	Henry D. Ingram	25	5' 8"	160	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
28	A	Isaac E. Jackson	22	5' 6"	150	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
29	A	David F. Keith	28	5' 10"	170	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
30	A	Samuel G. Lester	19	5' 3"	135	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
31	A	Benjamin H. Martin	24	5' 7"	155	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
32	A	John I. Nelson	21	5' 5"	145	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
33	A	Charles J. Oliver	26	5' 9"	165	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
34	A	Frederick K. Parker	20	5' 4"	140	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
35	A	Henry L. Quinn	25	5' 8"	160	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
36	A	Isaac M. Roberts	22	5' 6"	150	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
37	A	David N. Taylor	28	5' 10"	170	Fair	Medium	College	Protestant	Single	None	
38	A	Samuel O. Walker	19	5' 3"	135	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	
39	A	Benjamin P. Young	24	5' 7"	155	Fair	Medium	High School	Protestant	Single	None	
40	A	John Q. Zane	21	5' 5"	145	Ruddy	Medium	Common	Catholic	Single	None	

Philadelphia 25 Aug 1777 A.M.

I have thought it not my duty to stay here any longer in as much as I have heard that his Ex. Genl. Washington is gone to meet the Enemy, wherefore I will go to the Army, it is I can not do much, but however I will show my good will I depend upon the Lord, and beg him my Memorial. I shall wait to hear for every Official Address, and Congress will do me advancing of money, of it I will wait for a swift and decisive answer. If it is possible before that I shall get or obtain a Commission by which I may not stand under any other Command as enter General Washington in such a case I shall think it my indispensable Duty to cast my self to the utmost in my Power, this is the Sentiment concerning my Affairs. But your Favour to obtain I thank my greatest Desire and respect by which I remain Yours

Casimir

Most obedient Humble

Casimir Pulaski

Pulaski's letter to Congress requesting a Commission under the command of Washington.
(From the original in the Library of Congress)

the ascendancy of your genius. Instead of the cruel advantage of affrighting and subduing the nations around you, dispute between yourselves the more solid glory of enlightening their ignorance and breaking their chains."

As a hero of two nations, Pulaski stands out in the histories of both Poland and the United States. Born and brought up in Poland, he has all the qualities of the national character of his people and at the same time he was so near and so fitting to the American ideals and tendencies that even to a historian it is difficult to define his Polish characteristics as distinct from the American ones. The ideology of both nations was blended within him into a glorious entity.

"Forward, forward, brothers." — These were Pulaski's last words and according to his chronicler, the first ones which he learned in the English language. In these words is his credo and his political testament for posterity. They also demonstrate his keen understanding of American ideology. For is it not America that, driven by creative enthusiasm, strives towards the noble ideals of welfare and democracy for the entire world, in her endeavors and efforts calling to the other nations, "Forward, forward, brothers!"

D Z I A L D O W O

(An Escaped Prisoner's Report)

I SPENT five days in Dzialdowo, a German concentration camp set up in former military barracks. Other prisoners have spent several weeks there, although it is only a distributing center. During our reception which, as in Dachau, lasted for hours, we were made familiar with the entire system of torture applied to prisoners. We were made to stand first with our backs to the buildings, then the other way round. S.S. men walked up and down the line of prisoners, amusing themselves by taking potshots at the windows with their revolvers. The camp commandant, a regular brute in features and in behavior, also walked about with a whip in his hand and his conversation with the S.S. men ran like this:

"Why didn't you kill him? You must aim straight," etc. This for our benefit. Women were also made to stand with the other prisoners. We were forbidden to move. There was no food or drink. The courtyard was a large one, with a tower on which a machine gun was set up and inside were guards with rifles ready to shoot. As we stood awaiting reception we saw S.S. men driving



GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP

prisoners out of a building and chasing them at a run across the yard, shouting: "Faster, faster!" using their whips freely. After a moment we realized that the prisoners were being driven out to the water closets, a procedure that took place three times daily. Not, strictly speaking, to closets, but to a hole beside the closets, in a state unmentionable.

No one was allowed to stop even for a moment, so the prisoners could not satisfy their needs normally, but soiled their clothes, boots, etc. Women were also driven out, in a separate party. In Dzialdowo, women en route to other concentration camps are kept in separate halls.

While we were waiting a party from another part of Poland was received. A young man without a hat was taken aside and punished mercilessly. Later, from our cell windows, we saw three Poles executed. On the word of command they were shot, and then finished off with revolvers. During our reception, which took place only at dusk, each of us was driven along a corridor to be registered and made to hand over our belongings. Many of us were beaten. My knowledge of German and close observation of the successive steps to be taken enabled me, by taking the head of the queue during the reception of my group, to save myself and my comrades from getting more than the normal amount of maltreatment. After our reception, we were given small numbers to sew

on our clothes. It was night when we were driven off to the rooms for sleep. I found myself in a smaller room, for 20 people, and had a couple of my comrades with me. There were also people from Ostro-leka there. The cell was littered with dirt and old straw. It was dark, and only by the faint light from the window could I discern forms rising from the floor. An older face with a beard, and then the same question: "What news is there? Has America come in yet?" With us in this cell were a mayor, the deputy head of a country, an architect, a doctor, and so on.

During the reception of prisoners at Dzialdowo all valuables and money are taken from them, Polish money is thrown into a bin, on the ground that it is

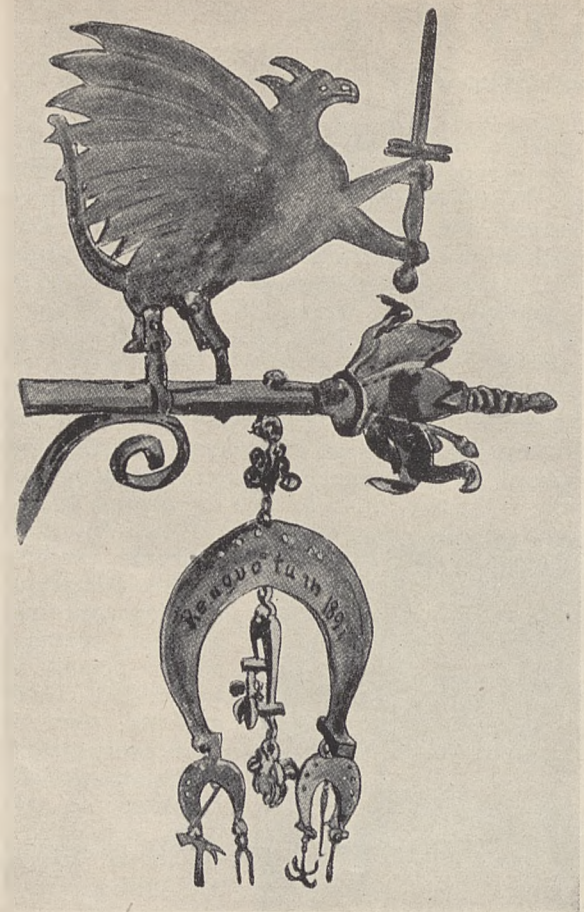
valueless, but the sum collected there was large. Rings were torn from our fingers. My gold watch and silver pencil were taken. At Dachau, prisoners are told that everything left at Dzialdowo will be returned to them. This is a deliberate lie, for at Dzialdowo everything was stolen...

Apart from the beatings, the worst torment at Dzialdowo was the complete

absence of water (apparently the pipes had burst). There were prisoners in Dzialdowo who had been in the camp for several weeks without a drop of water for washing. The coffee in the morning (half a billycan for two) was also used for cleaning our teeth. With the coffee we had black bread. At noon there was soup, sometimes with a bone or a scrap of meat. The billycans were never washed or even rinsed out. In the evening there was coffee or soup again. Meals were always immediately after the turnout for the closets (several thousand people at a time!). During this turnout a machine-gun was trained on us, while S.S. men with revolvers and sticks accompanied us. The prisoners fetched their own food in tubs. Three times each day (at the time of the lavatory turnout) we were allowed to bring our buckets out of the cells. The buckets were always too small, always full to overflowing. It was strictly forbidden to look out of the window. When any camp authority entered a cell, all the prisoners had to sit down at once in their sleeping places and remain seated. Only the senior was allowed to stand, and he reported the number of prisoners to the authorities. Often the Gestapo men came into the cells for the purposes of blackmail. They would come in and tell the prisoners that any small articles the prisoners had been allowed to keep were to be taken away from them, and

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Guild Signs in Poland



Blacksmiths' Sign

In olden days the streets, by daylight at least, presented a more colorful picture than they do now, for signs hanging over each doorway were painted in multi-colored designs and emblems. Residential houses being all alike, they, too, bore family coats of arms, crests and emblems hanging above doorways, often the only way to distinguish one house from another.

The most artistic and fanciful signs hung from medieval taverns and shops. Despite the ravages of time and the destruction wrought by German invasions, many of the guild signs had been preserved. Shortly before the last aggression some of the most characteristic had been collected in a United Guilds House in Torun. These rare pieces were representative of the guild signs in all of Poland.

The purposes of these signs was to tell the public to what guild and craft the shop belonged. They showed itinerant youth where to find a place of apprenticeship, it showed the customer what he could get done in the shop. The form usually taken by Polish guild signs was a long arm of wrought iron from which hung a tablet achieved either in wood or metal. The iron arm, even without the colorful tablet was often itself a masterpiece. Some of the signs preserved in Torun before the war were mounted on arms with dragons wielding flaming swords or breathing fire. There was one of the Butchers' Guild, that had two knights charging in full armor, with their lances interlocked and a bull's head at the end of the arm. Even the plainest arms were fashioned like lances with broad arrow points.

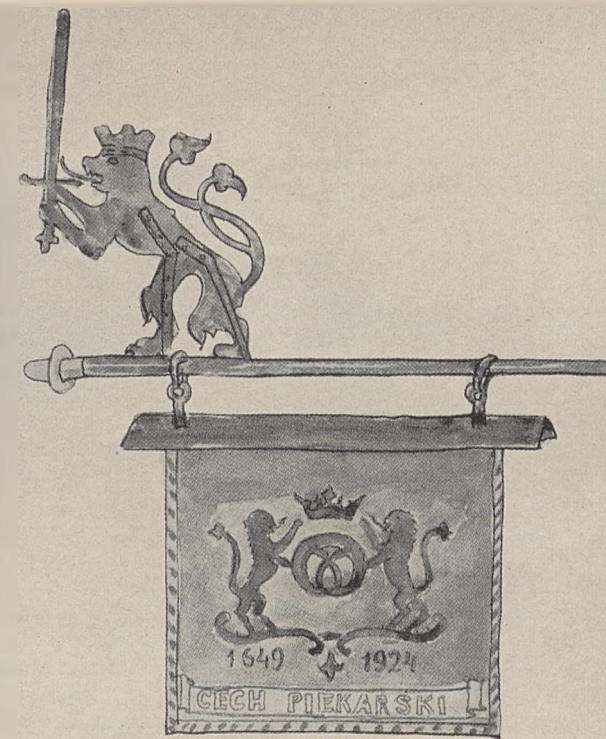
From these arms, at times elaborate, at times simple, hung the tablets. Many of them have suffered the outrages of time, have been painted over to mark new establishments, or freshened up by modern artists. Such "improvements" have robbed them of all value. But those preserved in Torun are well preserved and show much ingenuity of design and execution. One of the Bricklayers' Guild had a little roof over the tablet itself, which showed two men dressed in early 19th century clothes. Above them appeared the dates 1607, 1664, 1779, 1792 and 1815. A band of filigree ran around the tablet and its corners were gilt. Quaintest of all was the sign for the Guild of Blacksmiths. The arm bore a griffin with a sword, and ended in a

beautiful flower. The griffin was plated in gold, and instead of the conventional tablet, a gold plated horseshoe with a blacksmith's hammer, hook and other implements hung from the arm. The sign for the Locksmiths' and Gunmakers' Guild offers another example. Here the tablet was cut out and represented two figures with samples of their craft: keys, guns, locks, etc. To add color the figures of the men were painted — there were still signs of gilding on the leaves wrought of sheet metal that made a lovely frame for the tablet. The Bakers' Guild sign was striking in its simplicity. On a rectangular board against a green background two lions held a pretzel surmounted by a golden crown and below the dates 1649 and 1924 as well as the words "Bakers' Guild" written in Polish. The sign of the Butchers' Guild as already mentioned was exceptionally rich. Below the charging knights under a metal roof hung a square tablet with a bull's head wreathed with green leaves on a golden background. On the obverse side was depicted the killing of an ox. A border of flowers and horses ran around three sides of the tablet.

Each guild had its own sign, but many private establishments hung out their own tablets. These, however, were products of a later age and from an artistic point of view are not so well achieved. In the later signs emphasis is laid on the wealth of material rather than on execution. The best signs were executed when the guilds were in full flower, towards the end of the 14th century.

Coats of arms, the signs bearing family crests and emblems are a study in themselves closely related to heraldry. Some had been preserved in museums, and others are in the keeping of families. But it is the guild sign that reflects the daily life, beliefs and superstitions of the people as they were.

What has happened to all these artistic records of a worthy past can only be conjectured. Everything of value that has not been bombed out of existence, has been stolen and shipped to Germany. Once again Poland has fallen victim to Germanic rapacity—But as be-

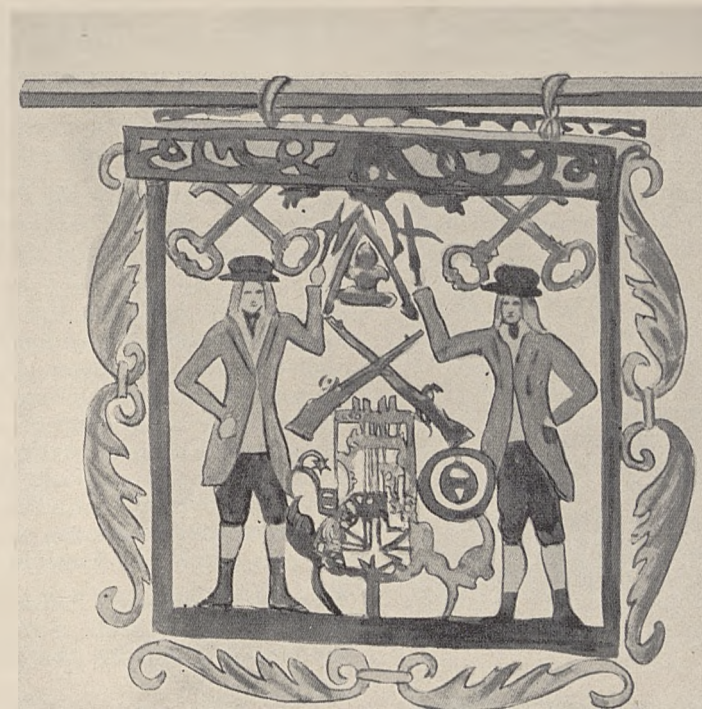


Bakers' Sign

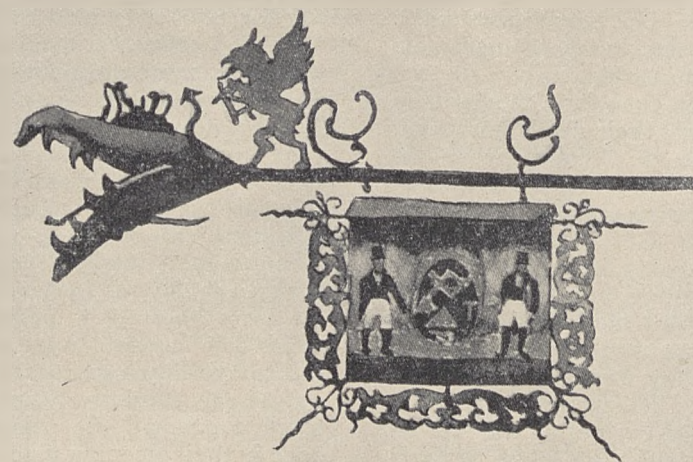
fore she will be reborn and will create other masterpieces of art. For throughout long years of oppression, the spirit of the Polish people has not flagged.

Each new trial has strengthened their will to live, to create, to rebuild.

Polish artisans were true to Poland not only in their professions but also in the field of battle. Jan Kilinski, a shoemaker of Warsaw, led the uprising of April, 1794, that caused the evacuation of Warsaw by the Russian Czar's troops and he fought bravely under Tadeusz Kosciuszko. In the insurrection of 1863 it was another shoemaker, Hiszpanski, who led the Poles and covered himself with glory. The hand that wielded a craftsman's tools never hesitated to use the sword for the liberty of Poland.



Locksmiths' and Gunmakers' Sign



Bricklayers' Sign

POLAND'S WAR AIMS AND SOME OF HER POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

Excerpts From Official Statements

From The Charter of Poland . . .

3) Poland will guarantee the rights and liberties of all citizens loyal to the Republic, regardless of national, religious or racial differences. Coupled with equality of obligations, equality of rights will be assured to national minorities fulfilling their civic duties towards the State. They will be given the possibility of free political, cultural and social development. Full freedom of conscience and expression, of association and assembly, will be guaranteed to all. The exercise of justice will be independent of any influence on the part of the State executive authority.

4) Post-war Poland will endeavor to ensure work and a fair livelihood to the whole population, thereby removing once and for all from her territory the scourge of unemployment. Every citizen will possess the right to work, as well as the duty to work, while retaining choice of occupation. The national economic policy will be guided by this principle. It will be subordinated to the general principles conforming with the necessity of planned post-war reconstruction and of industrial development and the mobilization of all productive forces vital to the general welfare.

From an Address by Mr. Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of the Republic of Poland, on the Third Anniversary of Germany's unprovoked aggression . . .

. . . Side by side with her Allies, Poland is entering upon the fourth year of war, fighting ceaselessly at home and on almost every front. She enters it with the same will to fight and defend her honor that she displayed on the first day of German aggression, and with the same ultimate aim, not to lose her vital right to independent existence on the whole of her territory, and to obtain such conditions as will make this existence more lasting and secure than heretofore. With this as the ultimate aim of her national war effort, Poland also strives for the closest post-war cooperation with all her friends and Allies, with equal rights and obligations in the new world structure. Poland measures her own aims and those of other Allied nations or nations temporarily deprived of their freedom, with the same yardstick. The basic principles of international morality, taking full account of the necessity of creating unions or confederations of States having similar aims, must be restored after the war, in the course of which they have been trampled underfoot, and these principles of morality must form the basis of the future peace. This peace should provide ways and means of giving territorial, strategic and economic security to States like Poland which are exposed to the danger of German aggression.

At a session of the Polish National Council, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, addressed the Council — April 21, 1942 . . .

" . . . Poland has entered upon a path of political

realism with determination. Proceeding in this spirit the Polish Government was the first to stretch out her hand to Soviet Russia, proposing friendship. For the same reason we have taken the initiative in signing with Czechoslovakia an agreement that *should become the foundation of a future European union towards the establishment of which we are making further efforts . . .*

" . . . My talks in Washington concerned also our plans on the post-war reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe, and, especially, the creation of a Central-European Federation.

"Without insuring law and order, and the economic rehabilitation of these territories — there can be no talk of durable peace. The Federal Blocs that are to come into existence in the future in this part of the world should possess essentially the structure and politic body of the U. S. Government.

"It is necessary to have a complete political, military, customs, and monetary union, as well as a common economic policy over the whole territory of the Confederation.

"Only nations joined in such a union together with the western federations will be able to assure full control over the Germans. Otherwise, after winning the victory, Europe would be plunged into a new war 25 years hence . . .

" . . . In order that the blood spilled in this war may not be in vain, in order that after this catastrophe not only the sickness but its causes be permanently destroyed — we must make bold decisions! The world must be reorganized! The rights of small nations, just as the common safety of the world and the common economic policy must be safeguarded. A conscientiously planned and well-organized, real force must stand vigil to this new order . . ."

At a special session of the Polish National Council following Gen. Sikorski's expose—the following resolution was passed unanimously: April 21, 1942 . . .

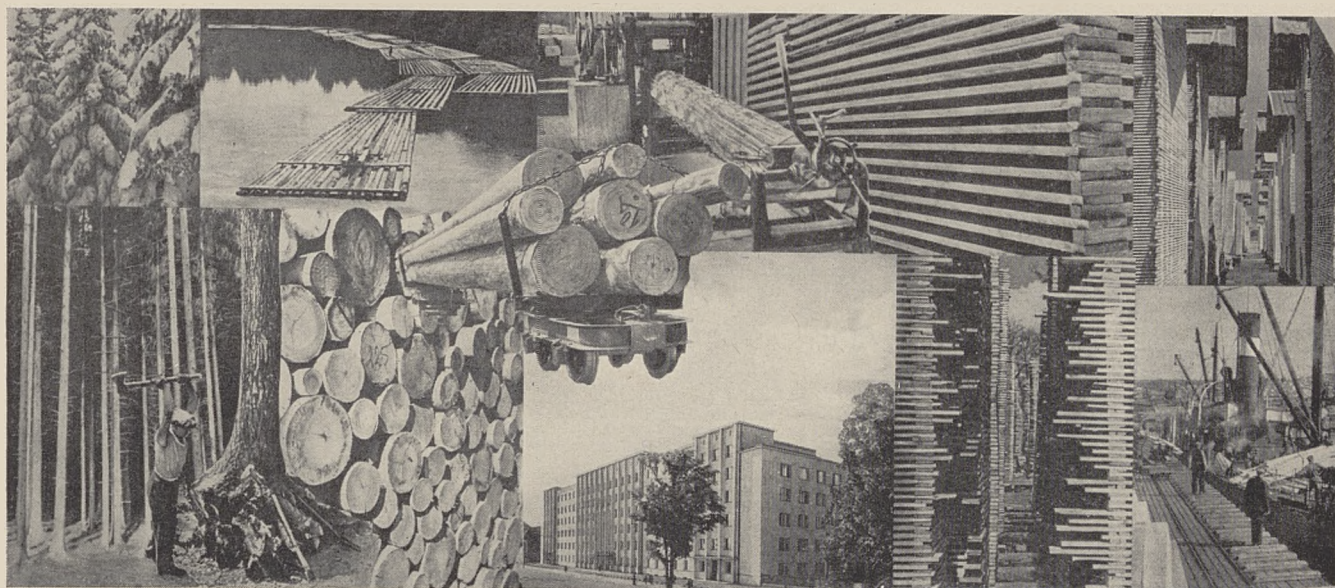
" . . . 4) The National Council of the Polish Republic confirms that the entire Polish Nation is in accord with the Polish Government in its conviction that an indispensable condition of lasting, stable peace in Europe after destruction of Germany's military power is the setting up of close federative alliances of Central-European nations situated between Baltic, Aegean and Adriatic Seas and expresses hope that the Governments' endeavors in the direction of realizing these alliances should achieve desired results as quickly as possible . . ."

General W. Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, spoke to the people of Czechoslovakia on Saturday, June 20, 1942, over the BBC Czech radio, saying i.a.: . . .

" . . . Out of this slavery, a better future will be born. With this thought in mind the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments in Exile are working to

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THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND EXPORT TRADE OF POLAND



TIMBER, one of the world's principal raw materials, played an important role in the economic life of pre-war Poland. The forests of Poland covered 21,232,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the entire country. About three-fifths of the wooded lands belonged to private owners. The remaining 8,347,000 acres belonged to the State.

Poland had a fairly large variety of trees. First place was occupied by the pine, which accounted for 59% of the forests. Firs came next with 12%, then oak with 5% and spruce with 4%. Many other kinds of trees covering, in all, 20% of the growing timber, included such trees as alder, birch, and beech.

The natural increment yielded by the Polish forests averaged 17,000,000 cubic meters of timber per annum. In the first few years following the last war, the exploitation of Polish forest resources was conducted under abnormal conditions. The reconstruction of the regions devastated by the war created a great demand for building material. To provide enough timber for the erection of 1,800,000 buildings destroyed by military operations, a special law was enacted which permitted the felling of trees over and above the natural increment of the standing timber.

As soon as the reconstruction of the devastated regions had been accomplished, a rigorous law in respect of private forest economy and management was enacted in 1927. It reinstated the principles of rational forest exploitation, abandoned during the first few post-war years. Continuing in force until the Nazi invasion, this law provided that annual felling must be restricted to the increment of the "timber capital".

Poland's timber industry, virtually non-existent when the country regained its independence in 1918, made tremendous progress during the twenty years of its Statehood. A great many saw-mills were re-

constructed and set in motion. New industrial enterprises were organized on a large scale. The greatest progress was made in the eastern provinces of Poland, where before the last war, it had not been possible to extract the fullest advantage from local forest resources.

Saw-mills constituted the principal branch of the Polish timber industry. In 1938 they numbered more than 1,500, with an annual capacity in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 cubic meters of roundwood.

Among the other branches of the timber industry, mention must be made of the plywood, production of which in Poland was marked by great expansion. Equipped in the most up-to-date manner, this industry found means of utilizing the large reserves of alderwood — a material possessing superlative qualities for the manufacture of plywood. Polish plywood was exported in immense quantities and enjoyed a high reputation, even upon the most exacting foreign markets, with the result that it benefited greatly from sales abroad.

Bentwood furniture was another successful industry. This branch of production attained really noteworthy results. Its products were sent to many foreign markets, often distant ones, where their quality and durability made them welcome.

The export of timber from Poland has very old traditions which date back to the fifteenth century. It was Polish timber that brought prosperity to the City of Danzig. Then, however, Poland exported her forest riches in the unprocessed form.

The steady progress of industrialization during the first two decades after the last war, caused radical changes in this domain. The structure of Poland's exports underwent far-reaching evolution: the relative importance of round-wood decreased in

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WORLD'S YOUNGEST WARRIORS



HOWDY!

(Continued from page 1)

where he was put to work. Some kind soul bought him shorts and shirts that fit. Then he was bathed and fed and even tempted with sweets. But the weight of his experiences has not been lifted from him, nor does he forget his privations. So Wladzio, now a member of the 4th Junak company, tries to speak in low manly tones and to accept attentions in a very matter-of-fact way. His steel-gray eyes seem to

penetrate to the inner core of things. The childish, carefree life has been snuffed out by innumerable hardships.

But there was one thing that made him talk, and that was the Zoo. When he saw the crane he almost shouted with childish glee, "I know this one." And then out of the clear sky. "Our cottage was the second from the end."

Many times had he been asked about his village, but he would not answer. He could not collect his memories to give a complete picture. It was when he saw the crane that his mind was jarred out of his stupor and once again he remembered his home.

Then he was asked — "Are you a Pole?"

"And a Roman Catholic," he answered.

"Do you read?"

"I'll learn", he said.

He forgot to be self-conscious. He looked at exotic birds, at lions, leopards, tigers as one looks over cattle at a country fair. He fed the monkeys and told of his life in Russia. It turned out that he read Russian and spoke it fluently.

"But why did you say that you couldn't read?"

"Oh, that's nothing," he dismissed it with a shrug.

After he had his fill of animals he was taken to a coffee shop. He did not ask for anything himself, but when several cakes were ordered, only his eyes showed pleasure. He finished one cake to the last crumb and wrapped the others carefully.

"That's for tomorrow when I go back to camp. I'll give some to the other boys."

Next morning, when he was leaving the professor's home, he also had a piece of bread with marmalade

saved from breakfast hidden away with the sweet cakes.

"Good-bye", he said and saluted gallantly.

Then the professor said, "Won't you thank madame for the lovely afternoon?"

Wladzio swiftly embraced her and pressed his cheek to her face. One lone tear rolled down his browned cheek. But that was a momentary weakness. He pulled himself up and walked away briskly.

"Good-bye, Wladzio, may God bless you."

There are more like you, no doubt. They are all busy preparing themselves to fight for Poland. Manoeuvres, drilling and military duties are performed with zeal.

Once there was talk about a civilian school for the "Junaks". The executive office was stormed.

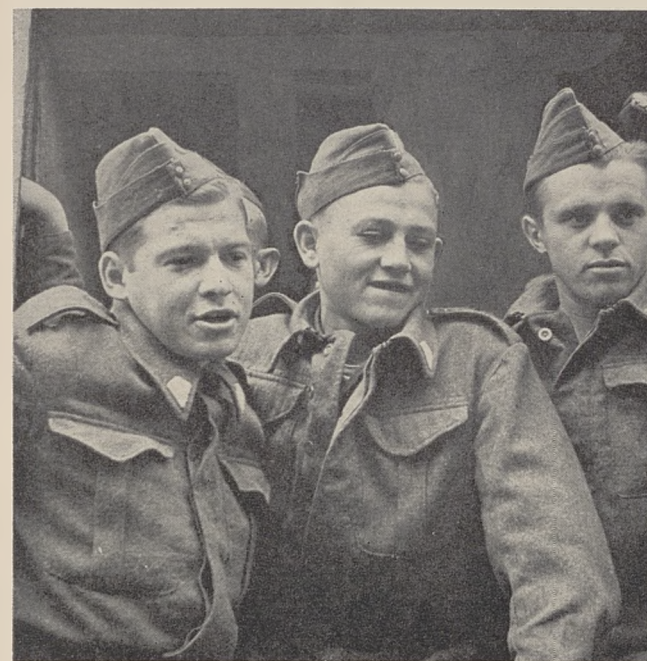
"Colonel, Junak X reporting. May I ask you a question?"

"What's troubling you, my boy?"

"Well, you see, Sir, we heard that there will be a civilian school opened for us, and we thought, Sir,



CANDID CAMERA DURING INSPECTION



FUTURE POLISH OFFICERS

that perhaps you had influence in the command. Because you see we don't want to do anything else but stay in the army. We want to be soldiers."

"Yes, yes, we want to be soldiers," the group of Junaks shouted as one.

The Colonel promised to do his best.

The military command realized its responsibility. So various courses were organized. More than 100 Junaks are now fliers, others are receiving technical training, and others are in the Officers' training school. Ability is always taken under consideration when placing a Junak in a specialized course.

Poland will never die as long as her youth preserves its fighting spirit. The long ranks of Junaks pledge that they will fulfil to the last drop of blood and to the last ounce of breath their duty toward Poland, their beloved motherland. May God bless them all.

DZIALDOWO

(Continued from page 5)

thus they forced the prisoners to give up whatever small things they had managed to retain. Departures for other camps were organized every five days. It was announced that for one man attempting to escape, 200 would be shot, but if anyone escaped from the trucks, three would be shot. No one ever escaped, but several died on the train.

POLAND'S WAR AIMS

(Continued from page 8)

establish principles upon which an union of our states will be based. This idea is spreading to other countries and will assure security, peace and economic prosperity to Europe for many years to come. For these great ideals we are fighting side by side with you, wherever it is possible . . ."

Excerpts from a report made by the Minister of Interior Stanislaw Mikolajczyk on the post-war reconstruction of agriculture in Western-Central Europe arranged by the British Association (March 21, 1942) . . .

"... Drafting of a plan for post-war reconstruction after the victorious conclusion of the war, must be begun immediately as it is the only means of securing a just and lasting peace . . ."

"... The Allied plan should have the following main objectives: first, to secure the freedom of nations and individuals and their right to self-determination; second, immediate assistance after conclusion of war; third, raising of the standard of living in these countries.

"The right to freedom and self-determination were defined in the Atlantic Charter and in the Washington Declaration. The immediate assistance ought to provide the exhausted and starving nations with primary necessities at once, to save them from internal strife and raise the production capacity of their economic resources. All dependency of these countries on Germany should be immediately terminated: in case of need their present production now adapted solely to demands of the Third Reich should be swung over to supply other needs . . ."

Talk by Mr. Marian Seyda, Polish Minister for Justice, in the BBC Polish News Service—March 21, 1941 . . .

"... The welfare of Poland is closely bound up with all European affairs. Without a great, strong and completely independent Poland there can be no equilibrium in Central Europe, and without equilibrium in this part of Europe no peace is possible on the Continent. The Polish Government has initiated a confederation of nations in this part of Europe, after the war . . ."

Speech by Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor — January 15, 1942 . . .

"... It is apparent that now and after the war nations can retain their independence, in this stormy world of ours, only by international solidarity within the framework of a democratic Europe and world."

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY AND EXPORT TRADE OF POLAND

(Continued from page 9)

favor of semi-manufactured and finished articles. Commodities more highly transformed and of greater commercial value (such as plywood) appeared on the market. Ten years after the war, in 1928, roundwood represented only 21% of the total exports of Polish timber. Sawnwood and plywood, on the other hand, accounted for 32.6%. By 1937, roundwood exports were barely 12.5%, whilst sawnwood and plywood had risen to 59%. Concurrently, the export of pulpwood declined steadily as ever larger quantities of this raw material were absorbed on the home market by the rapidly developing cellulose and paper industries.

The value of Poland's timber exports, according to official estimates, averaged 200 million zlotys per annum. This was 17% of the aggregate value of all Polish exports.

The following table is based on official data and shows the metric tonnage of timber and wood products exported by Poland in 1938.

DESCRIPTION	1938
TOTAL EXPORTED	1,687,888
Of which: Roundwood, raw and prepared for sawing	153,480
Forest industry products	687,461
Of which: Pulpwood	280,363
pit-props	222,616
sleepers and crossings	143,031
states	19,393
Sawnwood	772,035
un-processed:	
coniferous	596,622
deciduous	126,862
processed	20,642
box-shooks	27,892
Veneers and Plywood	55,155
Other processed goods	12,678

During the first decade after the war, private enterprise alone assured the rapid development of Poland's timber export trade. The industrialization of the Polish State Forests was realized during the second decade. In 1937, the industrial enterprises of the State Forests accounted for 29% of the total volume of sawnwood and 15% of the plywood exported. In 1938, a most difficult year for private



STATE SAW-MILL IN WOROCHTA

timber interests, the share of the State Forests in the sawnwood exports of the country rose to as much as 41%.

Private timber enterprises in Poland had a "democratic" structure. As in Sweden and Finland, there were relatively few large enterprises. The great majority were of medium size.

In order to consolidate the individual efforts of the timber exporters and to determine the quantities to be placed on the world markets, the private timber associations in Poland established three export bodies to control exports of roundwood, coniferous sawnwood, and pulpwood.

These bodies were granted authority by the Polish Government to issue export certificates, the holders of which were exempt from export duties on timber.

Following the invasion of Poland, German policy has been the deliberate and wanton destruction of Polish forests. As things look now, Poland's timber industry will be so ruined at the end of the German occupation that the nation will have no small difficulty in restoring it to normal.

AMERICA SPEAKS TO POLAND...

(Continued from page 2)

People of Poland, the account today is simple. There can be no post-war world reconstruction without a strong Poland, without a Poland economically sound, able to give each citizen freedom, work and security.

American labor has not mobilized all its resources in order to achieve military victory alone. Military victory is but the beginning of the victory of peace. 700,000 of your brothers, Americans of Polish descent

are working in our ranks. We shall see to it together with them that the mistakes of the past are not repeated. I wish to promise you today that as soon as the fighting ends, you will become one of the first aims of European reconstruction in every sense of the term — economic, financial and spiritual assistance from your brethren and friends — the workers of America.